TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THESE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

We are happy to learn that the President after suffering a slight indisposition on Saturday and Sunday was in better health yesterday.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Secretary of State has been called to New York on account of the unexpected illness of his father-in-law, Herman Le Roy, Esq. Mr. Webster will return to the city at the earliest possible moment.

Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the U.S., arrived in the city, on the evening of the 28th inst. from the North

We perceive in looking over our exchange pa pers that the Hon. Mr. Cushing, of Mass; the Hon. Mr. WHITE, of Ky; the Hon. Mr. JOHNson, of Md., and the Hon Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, are in nomination as candidates of the Union, for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

The last arrivals from England give us ac counts of the trial before the House of Lords of the Earl of Cardegan, a peer and an officer in the Army, for duelling, which had excited a great deal of public interest and criticism among the Journals. In our view, the only really important feature in this case is the striking fact that, in the middle of the 19th century, England, enlightened England, should still have two systems of judicature for violations of the criminal law. Here we have a case where a Peer, because he is a Peer, is brought before the House of Lords to be tried for an attempt to kill a man in a duel-that is to say, the panoply of the law itself, by the mode of trial, is made to protect a man who, if he were a commoner, would be liable to trial by jury, and to be hanged if found guilty. As might be expected, the noble Peer was acquitted.

We wonder if our neighbors of the British Provinces expect to see this system of favoritism in the application of the criminal law intro duced into Canada for the benefit of their aristo

REPREHENSIBLE STATE FAVORITISM. Mr. Van Buren to gratify personal favorites and secure the forty-two votes of New York, actually filled no less than six of the foreign missions with citizens of that State, she having at the same time a Cabinet Minister and the Presi-

The one term system takes away all motive to this sort of misrule.

MARYLAND.

The Governor of this State has-issued his proclamation, appointing Monday the 17th day of May, as the day for holding the election in that State for Representatives in Congress.

Col. W. T. Wootton, one of the Harrison electors is nominated as a candidate for Congress in the 7th District. T. F. Bowie is a candidate in the same district.

Isaac D. Jones is announced as a candidate

John C. Orrick, James W. Williams, Dr. I. A. Preston, and Thomas Hope, are announced as candidates to represent the 3d Congressional

Francis Brengle, James M. Coale, Edward A. Lynch, and Geo. Schley are spoken of as quacks, having no pattern in the practical opethe Whig candidates to represent the 6th Dis-

Jno. P. Kennedy and Z. Collins Lee are spoken of in the Baltimore District. Hon Francis Thomas declines being a candi-

date in the Frederick District.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor of the State of North Carolina has, in pursuance of authority vested in him, fixed upon Thursday, the 13th day of May next, as the day of election, throughout that State of Representatives to Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

The election for State officers and members

"Keep it before the people" that the U. S. Government is without a fiscal agent. "Keep it before the people" that the Sub-

treasury is impracticable and ought to be repealed. "Keep it before the people" that a sound and

uniform currency is indispensable for the government and the country. "Keep it before the people" that Martin Van

Buren left behind him a national debt of 40 mil-

"Keep it before the people" that the tariff must be equalized, and the revenue made aquequate to the necessities of Government.

COL. TODD. The Globe has at last been guilty of an act of

courtesy. It uses the following language in relation to this well-esteemed gentleman, whose name is honorably enrolled among the patriots of the war of 1812. The Globe says:

"It is rumored that Col. C. S. Todd is to be ap-pointed Minister to Vienna. Although this gentle-man has gone sadly astray from the political fold in which he was reared, we do not think his present par-ty contains a man who would more faithfully or re-spectably fill the mission."

According to the Albany Argus the trial of Mc-Leod cannot be held until the first Monday in October, unless it be specially ordered by the Legislature or the Circuit Ju Ige.

Direct trade between the Red River and the province of Mexico, has become a matter which is receiving attention at the South.

N OBLEANS - The Bee of the 16th says: 'Eve ry tree is clad in green; every bush is already putting forth its blossom; the air is redolent of sweetness, and the sky is rich in the hues of a serene and glorious spring. The weather is indeed most lovely.3

The President's Inaugural was favorably re ceived at New Orleans.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Not to be forgotten. It is true, the people have given their vote against it, and think they have escaped from it, as we trust they will, though it is yet the law of the land. An injured people are forgiving, the moment they see relief ahead. This is true in epublics as well as in monarchies. When a ting removes a grievance, his subjects are as excessive in their gratifude, as they were vindictive in their sufferings. They forget their troubles. We are forgetting the bad measures that brought on the Sub-treasury, and bear lightly the evils that have resulted, in hope of getting out of them soon. This is a virtue; but our safety requires, that we should cherish undying hatred to such a foul conspiracy against freedom, and such a plan for the destruction of pros-

The fallacy of the Sub-treasury as a deposit

of public money.

In this view, as opposed to a proper fiscal agency, it may be defined in a word, as a lockup-chest, or a miser's vault. It is not the fiscal agent of a State, and has nothing of its character; but the system, in this particular, is based on the principle of a miser's calculation-get noney, if you can, and keep it, not use it. The money is hoarded, all that is in hand. The true economy of a nation, in regard to its financial concerns, is to have money on demand, but never to have it in hand. All that is in hand is dead capital. Hoarded treasures are fit only for a miser's false estimate of value, or a tyrant's occult designs. There was never any thing more false, as a State policy, than the Sub-treasury. As part of a social system, it is fit only for a state of barbarism, or for a despotism .-When it is understood, public economy would condemn it, civilization would scorn it, and freedom would rebel against it.

A fiscal agent indispensable to a nation.

A moment's reflection will show, that a fiscal igent, in the proper sense of these terms, discharging all the commercial or bank functions of a national Exchequer, is one of the most indispensable parts of the machinery of Government. A ship of the line might as well be affoat without a purser, or an army be in the field without a umissariat, as a nation without a fiscal agent. The farmer says, money makes the mare go. In the affairs of a nation, it is not only necessary to have money, but equally, supremely important, that the agency thereof should be perfect in its machinery, and infallibly secure in its banking operations. There must be a medium, and one medium, a safe and responsible agency between the Government and its resources. The fiscal agency of a nation is a trade, a profession, a high vocation, and the most responsible banking operation in the world.

The United States without a Fiscal Agent. There is at this moment a perfect vacuum in this department of the Government. The entire machinery, in this particular, has been destroyed. It is wanting. The Sub-Treasury was intended rs a substitute, but it is not one, and cannot be. There is not a single feature in it of a proper fiscal agency, nor can it possibly perform those functions. There is no constitutional medium between the Government and its resources. It has been annihilated. And what is more, the system by which it has been superseded, is wanting in the prudence of the most ordinary commercial transactions, both as to responsibility and as to convenience. It is a thing which can by no human power be made to work. It does not work, and never will, and never can, except to crack, and break, and fall, to the ruin of the country. It is the invention of ration of human affairs. Without exception, it is the greatest blunder, upon which a nation ever stumbled. Every dollar of the public money, while there is any, is not only put in peril, but is out of use. The nation, whose it is, is deprived of it. It is locked up, if it could be kept; but being a temptation to rogues, it makes rogues, and then it is gone. While there is no money, we do not want a Sub-Treasury; and whil there is money, it is so much more than dead capital, as that the people are deprived of it for

the time being, besides that it is in danger of be-Evidence of this insecurity.

Isaac Hill's bonds, including his own, were in fact not worth over \$25,000 and yet he was list of Congress, takes place the first Monday in ble, even in such times as these, to have \$150, 000 or \$200,000 of the public funds in his hands. In prosperous times, he might have half a million, or a million. Is that no risk? The bonds of Dr. Penn, of Missouri, were nominally \$500,-000. Very likely they might be worth more than those of Isaac Hill. But the first draft he made from the Missouri Bank was over \$1,200,-000 in specie! Is this no risk? It is impossible to say, from the short period of this experiment, and from our ignorance of the real value of the bonds given by public receivers, how much better they are generally, than these we have mentioned. But if we take the bad luck of General Jackson a...d Mr. Van Buren in their appointments as a rule, it is indeed a fearful list.

The couch is, the whole system is a false one and not only a total failure in its practical opera tion, but immeasurably disastrous. The simple project of having one currency for the Government and one for the people, as if the people's fare were not good enough for the rulers, constituting rulers a board of shaving brokers on the people, which is the practical operation of the system, is enough. It was a grand contrivance to bring the people under the pressure of exorbitant and intolerable Government exactions, and to make slaves of us all. The carrying out of the system would give the Government and its official corps the absolute control of all the money of the country.

The sub-Treasury an imperfect machinery. It is imperfect for any other purpose than that of vice and mischief. It was intended as a fiscal agent, but cannot be made to work as such. It has parts without connexion, and each of the parts stands dead alone, till some special and expensive force is applied; and, in this state of inaction, the wealth of the nation is not only unemployed, but exposed to the fingers of rogues. There is no clock-work in this machinery, depending on one spring or weight; but it is like watch with all its wheels and tackle scattered here and there. It won't go. You may jog one of the disjointed parts, and see it move under the force you apply; but the moment that force is withdrawn it lies still again.

There is, for example, at this moment \$300,000 in the hands of the receiver at St. Louis, collected at an expense of 2 1-2 per cent., and is wanted in some remote part of the country. Where is the machinery to move it? It cannot be moved without the application of a special and expensive agency, involving hazard as well as loss of time. This fact illustrates the whole concern, and shows exactly what it is. It is in no sense a fiscal machinery, but lies scattered over the country, a fragment here, and a fragment there, each alike inert, having no vital, self-moving connexion with other parts, an expense and a hazard while lying still, equally or more so while in motion, and every part embarrassing the ac tion of all the rest. Alas! alas! While de scribing it, knowing it is so-and every will see it-we pity the nation on which been imposed, and scorn the agency by which it was inflicted.

The true policy will now be seen. Sad experience has been our schoolmaster, and the nation is being whipped, scourged out of folly into wisdom. It is a sound drubbing we got, long to be remembered. We bear the marks upon our backs, we feel the hunger it our stomachs, we are ashamed of our rags, and have escaped with just spirit and life enough to resolve, we will yet live again, and be free. May the love we bear to those who have admin istered the chastisement do them much good, now they are out of employment! They have put it on well, and we shall all be wiser.

The indication of the times.

Wherever we look 'tis ruin stares us in the face. Was there ever such a sight as the currency of this country at this moment? And every simpleton can see how it comes. It is as plain as the nose on a man's face. We exult in the conviction that there will be equal una nimity in the application of the remedy. The nation must have a currency, and must have a fiscal agent.

MR. WEBSTER AND SLAVERY. The attacks recently made in the U.S. Se nate upon Mr. Webster, by Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, after the former gentleman had resign ed, will be remembered by our readers. In the two instances Mr. Cuthbert accused Mr. Webster of sentiments and principles inimical to the South; but in both he was ably and successfully defended by Messrs. Clay, Preston and Rives. The following letter addressed by Mr. Webster to the Hon. Mr. Bolton, of Georgia, will serve to show the groundlessness of Mr. Cuthbert's

New York, May 17th, 1833. My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of northern men, to interfere with the security or regulation of that

species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such a declaration might in the smallest degree, aid the friends of union and the constitution in the South in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations. dustriously fostered, and in quieting agitations

o unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the states is a subject within the control of the states themselves; and, this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole north.— Congress has no authority to interfere in the by the House of Representatives, when Con-gress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of north-ern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion, in either House of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the south is undoubtedly regarded at the north, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it ral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the legislatures of several of the slave-holding states, have garded, nevertheless, as an evil the remedy for which lies with those legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to their own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the north, are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my opinions, both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against northern men, I beg leave to reer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution in 1830. I am, my dear sir, with much true regard,

our ob dient servant, To John Bolton, Esq. DANGEL WEBS

MANUFACTURES. Thirteen manufacturing companies were incorporated at the late session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

INDIANA.-The State debt of Indiana is up wards of fourteen millions of dollars. It has been increased more than one million dollars by the navment of interest.

Honest! Some of the Loco-Focos of Bond County, Illinois, have petitioned the Legislature to expunge the foreign debt of the State, by disavowing it! This is true Loco-Focoism.

A jewelry store in Boston, was entered on Monday week, and robbed of \$10,000 worth of jewelry, &c.; \$2,000 reward is offered for the detection of the villains.

The Kennebcc (Me.) Journal prefaces the first

"Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail, And make the Locos all turn pale, Hurra, hurra, hurra!"

The trial of Peter Robinson at New Brunswick N. J., for the murder of Mr. Suydam has resulted in his conviction, and he is accordingly to suffer the penalty of his crime by hanging on the 16th of April.

Gen. Hamilton has succeeded in France in negotia ting the loan for the Republic of Texas. The contract is made with the house of Lafitte & Co.

Mr. NATHAN HALEY, United States Consul at Nantes, in France, died on the third of January, at his residence, in Rue Lafavette

The Rev. Jared Curtis, Chaplain of the Massachu etts State Prison, says in his report, "Intemperance ever has been, and still continues to be, the fruitful source of more vice and crime than all other known

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN HOGAN, Register of the Land Office at Dixon III., vice Samuel Hackleton, removed

JACOR DE LA MOTTA, to be Receiver of Public Mo ey, at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina. RETURN J. MEIGS, to be Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Asher Roberns, to be Deputy Post Master, at New Port, in the State of Rhode Island. COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

LEVI LINCOLN, District of Boston and Charles own, Mass., vice George Bancroft, resigned.

JOSEPH EACHES, Alexandria, D. C., vice George Brent, removed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } March 27, 1841.

To M. St. Clair Clark, William S. Murphy and Hudson M. Garland, Esquires. GENTLEMEN: It is the desire of the President to be fully acquainted with the state of progress in which the public works in this city now are, and with the degree of skill, fidelity, and economy with which those works are carried on.

For this purpose he has appointed you a Co sion of Examination and Inquiry, and he wishes you to direct your attention to the following points:

1. What is the number of persons employed on Public Buildings, now in progress in the city, exclu-This is the more necessary, as many sive of laborers. of these persons hold offices not created by specia

2. What is the respective duty of each of these

3. What prices are paid to them for their services and whether, in any case, the compensation is unrea sonably large.

4. Whether there has been, or is, any just grou of complaint against those persons, or any of them either in regard to their own diligence and skill, or in regard to their treatment of laborers employed by them. If you have any reason to suppose that any one has been guilty of misconduct, you will state the charge

to him, and give him an opportunity to answer it; and will report no evidence of which the party shall not have had notice. You will inquire into no man's political opinions or preferences; but if it be alleged that any person, hav-

ing the power of employing and dismissing laborers has used that power, either in employing or dismissing, with any reference to the political opinions of se who may have been employed or dismissed, or for any political or party object whatever, or in any other wey violated his duty, for party or election pur poses, you will inquire into the truth of such sugges tion; and if you find reason to think it well-four in any case, you will state the particular facts and cir cumstances on which your pinion is formed.

It is not intended thatta is commission shall ong continuance, nor be a ttended with any considera ble expense. You will u e as much despatch, therefore, as the nature of the case may allow, and make report to this Department. A reasonable sum will be allowed to you, for your time and service, out of the appropriate fund.

By the President's order : DANIEL WEBSTER. Secretary of State.

In pursuance of instructions from the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, the following Circular has been for. warded to all the disbursing officers and agents of the War, Navy, and Indian Departments, whose accounts are subject to the revision of the Second Comptroller.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1841. Sin: You are hereby required to render your account of disbursements for the current quarter as soon present with and refer to in , and in so doing you will bstracts, one referring to vouchers for payments n for demands which accrued prior to the 4th instant, the other to those subsequent thereto, unless your disthe funds then on hand. Should that be the fact, your

account may be rendered as heretofore. You will, however, in all cases, report the an of funds in your hands on the 4th instant. Subsequent quarterly accounts are to be rendered as

required above, should they embrace payment for demands which accound prior to the 4th instant. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury :
ALBION K. PARRIS, Comptroller

> GENERAL ORDERS-No. 18. HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 24th, 1841. 1. Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of the official Register, in January, 1841. SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

First Lieut. Seth B. Thornton, to be Captain 1st
February, 1841, vice Macomb, resigned.
First Lieut. Cha. A. May, to be Captain 2d February, 1841, vice Bullock resigned.
Second Lieut. Ripley A. Arnold, to be 1st Lieut. 1st February, 1841, vice Thornton, promoted.
Second Lieut. Z. M. P. Inge, to be 1st Lieutenant 2d February, 1841, vice May, promoted.
Brevet 2d Lieut. William Robertson, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st February, 1841, vice Arnold, promoted.
Brevet 2d Lieut. William Steele, to be 2d Lieutenant 2d February, 1841, vice Inge, promoted.

FROM THE WESTERN COMMENT. First Lieut. Seth B. Thornton, to be Captain 1st ant 2d February, 1841, vice Inge, promoted

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. First Lieut. R. D. A. Wade, to be Captain 26th December, 1840, vice Davidson, deceased.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Judd, to be 1st Lieut. 26th
December, 1840, vice Wade, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. First Lieut. Charles H. Larned, to be Captain 25th February, 1841, vice Collins, dismissed. Second Lieut. Richard H. Grakam, to be 1st Lieut. 25th February, vice Larned, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY Second Lieut. John A. Riell, to be 1st Lieutenant 8th January, 1841, vice O'Brien, deceased. Beyard Clark, of New York, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d March, 1841, vice Riell, promoted. Company (F.) QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut, William Wall of the 3d Artiller be Assistant Quarier-master, with the rank of tain, 9th January, 1841.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. W. Fanning, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, to be Colonel by brevet 31st December, 1833, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle near the Withlacoochie, under General Clinch, and in the defence of Fort Mellon, Florida. Lieutenant Colonel William S. Harney, of the 3d Regiment of Personne, to be Colonel by brevet 7th Lieutenant Colonel William S. Harney, of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, to be Colonel by brevet 7th December, 1840, for gallant and meritorious conduct in several successive engagements with the hostile Indians, in Florida.

Captain Gabriel J. Rains, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be Major by brevet 28th April, 1840, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the action with the Indians near Fort King, Florida.

First Lieutenant W. K. Hanson, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be Captain by brevet, 3d August, 1839, for meritorions conduct and gallantry in the war in Florida.

CASUALTIES. (7.) RESIGNATIONS. (4.)

Captain E. D. Bullock, 2d Dragoons, 1st February, 1841. Captain Alex. S. Macomb, 2d Dragoons, 31st January, 1841.
Captain B. A. Terrett, as Ass. Qr. Master, 8th January, 1841.
2d Lieut. R. I. Powell, 2d Infantry, 12th January, 1841.

DEATHS. (2.)
Capt W. B. Davidson, 3d Artillery, at Indian Key,
Fla., 25th December, 1840.
1st Lieut. Lucius O'Brien, 8th Infantry, at Fort
Brooke, Fla., 7th January, 1841.

DISMISSED. (1.)

Capt. R. D. C. Collins, 4th Infantry, 24th February, 1841.

The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper stations and companies without delay, and those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to their respective Colonels.

and instructions, will report by letter to their respective Colonels.

By order of Alexander Macomb, Major General

R. JONES, Adjt. Genl. MEMORANDUM.

Re-appointed.

Callender Irvine, re-appointed Commissary General of Purchases, from the 3d March, 1841, when his former commission expired.

Adam D. Stewart, re-apointed Paymaster in the Army, from the 14th January, 1841, when his former commission expired.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1841. The appointment of Jno. C. Montgomery as Post Master of this city, is no less acceptable to the nominee, than to the party, of which he has so long been an active and influential member. Mr. Montgomery is universally popular, from his magnanimity of character and amiability of temper. His appointment deprives the party of the services of an active partisan as the late circular from the lower of the S. zan, as the late circular from the bureau of the Secre-tary of State prohibits the officers of the General Government from interference in political struggles. It is to be hoped however that the administration of Gen. Harrison may restore the country to that calm and prosperous state from which it was aroused by the ent and proscriptive administration of Gen. Jackson, and that we may be exempt for some time to come from such agitation as has marked the last 10 years Were not there a determination with the Loco-focos to prejudge and condemn in advance the measures of the new Administration, we might bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace, but, as it is, we must be prepared for the first encounter. But of one thing be assured, the great council fire which the nation has kindled at Washington, will not want warriors to

keep it bright and burning.
In several cases brought against the U. S. Bank for non-compliance with the resumption law of 1840, Judge King has decided that, according to the act of incorporation of the U. S. Bank, the Legislature did not retain the power to alter or repeal its charter—that, in consequence of no such reservation being made, the Legislature cannot modify the charter as proposed by the resumption law of 1840-that the assent of Bank was necessary to render the resolutions of April 3d, 1840, operative upon her, of which assent there is no evidence-that the resumption resolution of April 3d, 1840, are applicable only to banks chartered under the General Banking la vs of the State. The effect of this decision is that the charter of the Bank is not forfeited by the late suspension, and that it is suable, like individuals, at common law, for the non-payment of its obligations.

character is now making its way through the Legis-lature. It is the same to which I adverted in a previous letter. Two important amendments have been introduced - one authorizing a convention of the Stockholders of the United States Bank to consider of the reduction of its capital to \$14,000,000, which, being accepted, the Governor is authorized by proclamation to declare the reduction of the capital to that amount, and the Bank is released from the existing requisition to loan on permanent loan \$6,000,000, and on temporary loan not exceeding \$1,000,000 year. The other amendment prohibits any bank from issuing or paying out any other than its own notes,

unless in conformity with some special contract, o with the consent of the party to which they are due. Both these amendments were adopted, and the bill having gone through the second reading will pass on the third. It contains many salutary reforms, but to reform and relief. Nothing less than a forfeiture of focos. They still adhere to their original destructive ness, which they will cling to, until their annihilation as a party- a crisis which they are seeking, and which

There is a deficiency in our city revenues of \$243,-823 26 this year. This deficincy is to be supplied by taxation at the rate of 95 cents in every hundred dollars, which will give a yield sufficent to meet all demands, and leave a surplus of \$17,176 14. The city finances are in a good condition. All demands upon the City Treasury have been regularly paid, and the interest of the loans paid in specie. No new loan has been created since 1839, and \$234,160 of the city debt has been liquidated by the annual accumulation

of the sinking fund. from the difficulties that surround it, and it will be

FROM THE WESTERN FRONTIER. Leavenworth, gives an account of a most cowardly and bloody massacre committed by some Kansas Indians upon some Pawnees

The dastardly Kansas-65 in number-took advantage of the absence of the Pawnee warriors from their encampment, and massacred all but 11 of the women and children found in it.

One woman sold her life dearly. She sprang upon one of the Kansas warriors, like a tigress-clutched his throat, and would have strangled him if her arms had not been hewn from her body.

The Pawnee prisoners were reached by ment of the American force, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and had been brought into Bellevieu. This massacre will be a signal for a fierce w

tween the Pawnees and Kansas

DEAD MEN'S WINE The Pells of New York made a sale of choice wines

which had been from time to time collected at the sale of deceased men's effects, by some one who now, whe ther for the same reason we do not know, sells out the whole. The following prices speak for themselves: Ludlow Madeira, \$11 50 per quart bottle, or \$57 50

Lynch Madeira, green seal, \$23 00 gallon. Com. Chauncey, Sherry, \$6 50 per quart bottle S32 50 gallon.

Dr. Post, Madeira, \$8 00 per quart bottle, or \$40 00

Piersall Madeira, \$27 50 gallon. Buchanan Madeira, \$4 00 per quart bottle, or \$20 00

The Society of "Odd Fellows" celebrated the laying of the corner stone of their new Hall in Richmond, Va. on Thursday last with splendid cerem-The Compiler says the procession was the largest ever seen in the city, with the exceptionof the Wing procession last fall.

Party spirit is running high in Illinois. But Locofocoism is coming to the end of its tether.

New York Correspondence.

New York, March 28, 1841.

Our embargo is raised at last! The steam boat Urica, Capt. R. B. SCHULTZ, left this city on Wednesday evening, resolved on going through, and did reach Albany at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. She left for this city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here about half-past eight in the evening. Among her passengers were Lieut, Gov. BRADISH, J. FENNIMORI Coores, and several members of Assembly. A meeting was held on board, and resolutions adopted expressing very strengly the obligations of the travelling public to Capt. SCHCLTZ, for the energy and perseverance evinced by him in forcing his way through the masses of ice with which the Hudson is still blocked but no longer bridged.

The weather has for some days been clear and mild as May, This morning it threatened rain, but ended in smoke. We may consider the navigation of the Hudson fully re-established. The Utica was somewhat damaged, so that she was unable to make all her landings in the midst of the floating ice; but if she is able to leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon, I presume she will reach Albany in twelve hours.

The delegation of reformed inebriates from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore are doing great good in our city. Meeting after meeting has been held in different Churches, at which they have addressed crowded and deeply interested audiences; and yesterday afternoon they addressed a large concourse in the Park, I should think three thousand persons. They spoke like men of strong, earnest, good sense, who, having been seduced into the toils of Intemperance had 'felt the miseries which others only describe, but had at length been enabled to burst the chains of the destroyer. I think they did good here; though the sun shone so fiercely in the faces of the hearers as to render fixed attention unpleasant if possible; and finally a Steam Fire Engine was brought on the ground for exhibition, and disturbed and nearly broke up the meeting. Under the open sky is not always the best place to hold meetings.

I may or may not have mentioned the arrest of Madame Restell, as she calls herself, but Mrs. Lohman properly, for nearly destroying the life of another woman in committing an act which the law declares manslaughter. This wretch, Restell, has for two or three years amassed heaps of money in our city, with the aid of Bennett's Herald and The Sun, by the sale of "preventive powders," and other means of procuring Abortion. At last the sluggish ministers of the law have been constrained to take hold of her. And now her atrocious accomplice and plundersharer, The Herald, turns round and indirectly but unequivocally threatens that, if she is not permitted to escape unpunished she will publish letters from hundreds of the most respectable people (as the world goes) who have applied to her for assistance, and thanked her for her ministrations! Of course, her revelations, true or false, may be made; but what shall we say of the journal, or the patrons of the journal, which ventures to make such a threat for such

a purpose? We are drifting toward the Charter Election, with little apparent preparation for it on either side-little of any sort on ours. Our office-loving patriots are too intent on criticising the Revenue appointments already made and contriving or speculating upon those which remain to be made to give much attention to the City contest. The adversary having lost its usual control of the 'sinews of war' (vide Hoyt's 'disputed' accounts) seems to have little stomach for a fight, either. I think if 40,000 of the 43,000 votes polled last fall can be drawn out, we shall elect our Mayor. On a light vote or a very heavy one-(the former showing indifference, the latter fraud)-I should have less hope. The Common Council, owing to the arbitrary division of

our Wards-is less likely to go for us. Our Legislature is not driving business. Mr. VERPLANCE has made an able and lucid Report to the Senate on the State finances. He states the probable income of the State (including canals) for the current year, at \$1.875,000. of which will be required for repairs, superintendence, &c. of public works, \$550,000; inte-Should the Legislature pass a new taxation bill, the rest in full, \$687,900; State expenditures, \$200,ourden of taxat on will begin to be heavy and hard to 000; total \$1,437,000; leaving a clear excess of bear. It is the only means left to extricate the State \$438,000 to be applied to the prosecution of borne with all the philoshphy that necessity enforces. canal revenue of the next six years at \$13,595, 165, or an average of \$2,265,860 per annum, and that of 1847 at \$2,600,000-provided the Erie Canal Enlargement is completed before that time. I trust this Report will go far to allay the panic which has been systematically

perverted through the past winter. The Assembly's Committee have reported against granting leave to build a bridge over the A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Fort Hudson, at Albany. The members of the committee stood 3 to 4. The committee was instructed to bring in a bill (no opinion being ex-

pressed on the merits) by a vote of 74 to 34. Yours.

LIBEL SUITS .- The suit of Dr. Mayo against the publishers of the late "Metropolis" newspaper for libel has been settled. The defendants confessing their ignorance of the character of the plaintiff, and their incompetency to justify the article complained of. The defendants pay the costs.

The suit of Dr. Mayo vs. Blair and Rives for libel, was yesterday dismissed by the court, on the ground that the words alleged in the declaration were not actionable.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The E subscriber again invites the attention of his tomers and the Public generally to his Nursery. tomers and the Public generally to his Nursery. The has now on hand an assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery for streets, lawns, and gardens. Amongst those of large size are Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, Sugar and Silver Maples, Elms, Lindens, Poplars, Aspens, and others, with a beautiful collection of Firs and Pines, in excellent order for transdection of Firs and Pines, in excellent order for transdections.

Poplars, Aspens, and others, win a recurrent planting.

Trees will be delivered in any part of Washington or Georgetown; and, when wanted for distant transportation, will be packed in boxes or mats at a small additional charge.

Catalogues can be had on application at the stall of the proprietor, in the Centre Market, at the Seed Store of Mr. J. F. Callan, in Washington, and of Mr. E. M. Linthicum, Georgetown, where all orders received will be promptly attended to.

The Exotic Department is now receiving additional enlargement and care. For the convenience of customers, an agency is established at the Seed Store of Mr. J. F. Callan, where a constant display of blooming plants will be found, and bouquets furnished at the shortest notice.

Small size fruit traes, shrubbery, rose bushes, cuttings for grafting, green-house plants, &c., will be put up to order, in small packages, for transportation with travelling baggage, to suit the convenience of persons going a distance.

JOSHUA PEIRCE, Near Washington.

JOSHUA PEIRCE, Near Washington. going a